

# The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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## GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894 an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

### OUR PROOF.

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 1st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,093	8,720	8,840
2	8,012	8,720	8,840
3	8,012	8,720	8,840
4	8,012	8,720	8,840
5	8,012	8,720	8,840
6	8,012	8,720	8,840
7	8,012	8,720	8,840
8	8,012	8,720	8,840
9	8,012	8,720	8,840
10	8,012	8,720	8,840
11	8,012	8,720	8,840
12	8,012	8,720	8,840
13	8,012	8,720	8,840
14	8,012	8,720	8,840
15	8,012	8,720	8,840
16	8,012	8,720	8,840
17	8,012	8,720	8,840
18	8,012	8,720	8,840
19	8,012	8,720	8,840
20	8,012	8,720	8,840
21	8,012	8,720	8,840
22	8,012	8,720	8,840
23	8,012	8,720	8,840
24	8,012	8,720	8,840
25	8,012	8,720	8,840
26	8,012	8,720	8,840
27	8,012	8,720	8,840
28	8,012	8,720	8,840
29	8,012	8,720	8,840
30	8,012	8,720	8,840
31	8,012	8,720	8,840
Totals	222,908	243,178	221,898

\*Sunday: no issue.  
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,079, divided by 79, the number of days, shows an average of 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*  
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.  
S. M. GARDNER, JR.,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Shawnee County, Kansas.

The STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press.

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The STATE JOURNAL has the handiest and most complete web stereotype perfecting press.

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**Weather Indications.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—For Kansas: Tonight fair, warmer; Sunday fair, colder; southeast winds, shifting Sunday to northwest.

The Chinese, like the wicked, flee when no man pursueth.

GEORGE GORDON has returned and announces that his sister is unengaged so his trip was in some respects disappointing.

The fact that almost all the Georgia Republicans voted with the Populists is apt to give some northern Republicans a violent fit.

HORR SMITH is said to be largely responsible for the Democratic defeat in Georgia. As a Jonah Mr. Smith seems to be second only to J. Sterling Morton.

Puck publishes a list of set phrases that should be abolished from the stage, but omits "Ah, here are the papers," and "My mother died when I was a mere child."

Iowa people greeted Governor McKinley everywhere very enthusiastically but Iowa people know if some others don't that Mr. McKinley's boom is wholly harmless and will not injure her favored son, W. B. Allison.

The goodness which keeps Judge Gaynor from running on the ticket in New York with politicians whose methods he can't endorse, and that which permits him to wish Senator Hill success would seem to some people rather incompatible.

EMPOREX Gazette: A new Populist badge has been devised. It shows a one armed man playing poker, a female figure rampant, a baldheaded old rooster couchant, a Winfield doctor combatant and an attorney general dormant. The whole is joined to a gilt bar, which is symbolic of the joint means of support, and the means of joint support.

A YEAR ago Myron W. Reed was the most potted man in Colorado. He had the most influential church in Denver, received the largest salary and his sermons were printed in all the papers. He became fascinated with politics, preached socialism from the pulpit, declaring Christ was the first anarchist, and is now an outcast, a hanger-on at Populist camps, a paid joke-maker to influence the farmers, a vagrant and unknown. This should be a warning to all who try to mix politics with piety.—Acheson Globe.

It never pays to be any kind of an agitator and reformer. William Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck. Editor Lovejoy was mobbed; and John Brown, who broke the law in his efforts at reform, was hung. All people who want to make money, which, of course, is what the human race was planted on earth for, should not advocate anything that upsets fixed opinions.

## OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The October Romance, which contains its usual quota of ten choice stories for a dime, has for its special feature a group of Folk-Lore Tales.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, have in press the copyright edition of a new novel entitled "The Birth of a Soul" by Mrs. A. Phillips, author of "Man Proposes."

Stephen Crane, one of the younger story writers of realistic tendencies who is winning a place for himself in contemporary fiction, has a good short story in the October Arena called "The Man in the Storm." Mr. Crane is a discovery of Hamlin Garland and W. D. Howells, and this story is full of strength and promise.

The complete novel in the October number of Lippincott's is "A Question of Courage," by Francis Lynde. It deals with a feud in the mountains of Tennessee, and the question of the northern hero's courage, after sundry doubts and adventures, is settled to the hero's own satisfaction and that of the heroine. Mr. Lynde is a recently "discovered" author, but he knows how to tell a story.

The Popular Science Monthly for October closes its forty-fifth volume with an issue of marked and varied excellence. Especially seasonable is the opening article on "The Foot Ball Situation," by Prof. E. L. Richards, of Yale. Prof. Richards sets forth the many advantages of the game, and maintains that the evils ascribed to it are unreal or can be removed by changes soon to be introduced. Prof. James Sully contributes the third of his "Studies of Childhood" to this number, taking up "The Questioning Age," and giving a vivid picture of the curious groupings of a child's mind for knowledge.

Among the immediately forthcoming issues of Lovell, Coryell & Co., of New York, are a series of new and attractive editions of the "Masterpieces of English Literature," richly illustrated with half-tone engravings and photogravure copies of high-art pictures, including famous battle scenes, interior scenes of Roman households, great historical pageants, together with portraits of royal personages, statesmen, and the great leaders of thought in the domains of science, literature and art.

A writer, H. T. Newcomb, in the October Forum gives some startling figures concerning the number of roads recently placed in the hands of receivers. He says: "During the decade from the beginning of 1884 to the end of 1893, 74,348 miles of railway, operated by 311 independent corporations, and capitalized at \$8,553,371,000, passed from the control of stockholders to that of receivers. Of these, a total of 39,478 miles (49 per cent of the mileage), capitalized at \$1,758,836,000 (46 per cent of capital), was placed in charge of receivers during the year ending December 31, 1893. The entire railway mileage operated by receivers on that day was 40,278, and the par value of its stocks and bonds \$2,317,656,000, constituting 23 per cent and 21 per cent respectively of the total railway mileage and capital in the United States. During 1893, twenty-five railways, operating 1,613 miles of road, and represented by \$79,324,000 of capital stocks and bonds, were sold under foreclosure, while the number thus sold during eighteen years from 1876 to 1893 inclusive was 511, their aggregate length 57,283 miles, and their capitalization \$3,209,126,000. The drop of foreclosures that must inevitably follow the enormous number of receiverships created during 1893 is not yet ready for harvest. When its date becomes available they will afford an appalling presentation of the financial condition of a large portion of our railway system."

The frontispiece of McClure's Magazine for October shows Mr. Charles A. Dana, the all-pervading guiding spirit of the New York "Sun," at work in his editorial office. And the opening article is a very comprehensive study of Mr. Dana's career, from the time when he began life as a grocer's clerk, catching up a bit of schooling as he went along, down through his connection with Brook Farm, his long service on the New York "Tribune" under Greeley, his important service during the war as assistant secretary of war under Lincoln and Stanton, and his more than twenty years' editorship of "The Sun." The article is written by Mr. Dana's chief editorial associate on "The Sun," Edward P. Mitchell. Views of his country home on Long Island and an interesting series of portraits accompany it. One never fails to find in McClure's Magazine short stories of marked spirit and originality, by the most eminent writers.

To readers who are too busy to spend the time required for sifting out the facts bearing on all the important questions of the day, and who wish to have at their fingers' ends a convenient handbook by which they can post themselves at a moment's notice on any subject engaging the world's attention—political, social, diplomatic, scientific, literary, or religious—there is no more useful publication than McClure's Magazine. Every month it comes from the press brimful of information on every conceivable topic one is likely to be reading or talking about. Each topic is the subject of a separate, carefully written article. A recent number contains 224 pages, is beautifully illustrated from original photographs, and deals with hundreds of topics in all parts of the world, prominent among which we note the tariff question in the United States and Canada, the Pullman boycott, the great coal and railroad strikes in the United States, Coxeyism, the assassination of Mr. Carnahan, and the development of anarchism and socialism, the Korean imbroglio, the work of the Fifty-third congress, Canadian affairs, the crisis in Newfoundland, political movements in Europe, the crisis in Denmark, Serbia and Bulgaria, and the final settlement of the Hawaiian question. (Published by McClure, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; \$1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copies 25 cents; specimen pages sent on application.)

WHEN New York women get through purifying municipal politics they should turn their attention to New York society.

**Fire at Adel, Iowa.**  
DES MOINES, Oct. 6.—Fire at Adel today consumed the opera house and other buildings in the business portion; loss \$75,000 to \$100,000; insurance one-half.

## BUT YET A JAPANESE.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN LAWYER AND HER CAREER.

The First and Only Female Attorney in Japan—A Protegee of Frances Willard and Lady Somerset—A Woman in Whom Women Will Be Interested.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—An interesting figure now in Japan, in whose career many Americans, especially members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, are deeply concerned, is that of Miss Tel Sone, recently a resident of the United States, but at present practicing law in Tokyo, the first and only woman lawyer in her native country.

The early part of Tel Sone's life is replete with enough romance to fill a novel. Her ancestors were of high descent and wealthy. Her grandfather,



TEL SONE.

Moan Waka Sone, who lived in Nagoya, was a religious philosopher so devout that when more than 50 years old he built a special room for prayer, whither he would resort and pray for hours, "looking toward heaven and ringing a bell which he held in his right hand."

An Availing Prayer.  
Her father was a physician as well as poet, and marrying the daughter of one of the local governors removed to Tokyo, where he practiced medicine. One of her brothers is also a doctor, and her sister established the first school for women in their native place. Even in childhood she rebelled against the worship of idols so prevalent among her people, but she had no idea of Christianity or a Creator beyond the belief that there must be some true God who dwelt in the sky and was superior to every human power. In illustrating this feeling, Tel Sone, when here, related the following incident. She said: "When I was 14 years old, my father fell sick, and it was thought he could not live more than two or three days. I felt so sad that I determined to pray to the true God for my father's life, and taking my best friend, Otama, with me into the garden near a well I asked her to help me.

"Now, the ceremonies connected with prayer for the life of a friend were very solemn and awful, involving the sacrifice of the suppliant's life for that of the sick person, if necessary. First the hair was cut off and offered as a sacrifice, the most precious which could be offered. Then the body was stripped and cold water poured over it to purify it and make prayer acceptable. Taking a razor, I cut off my hair close to the scalp and hung it under a tree. Next I took off all my clothing, and throwing it on the grass seated myself on a board by the well. Otama then poured buckets of water over my entire body. I shook so at first that I couldn't utter a word of prayer, but after awhile began to find my speech. Otama listened, and just as I was uttering the last sentence cried aloud. This attracted my grandmother's attention, who, taking a lighted candle, hurried with a nurse into the garden. When they saw me, they were shocked. The nurse, wrapping the clothes around me, carried me to the house and put me by the fire. Grandmother looked in my face, put her hand on my head and whispered something to the nurse. Then they began to cry. I think they must have thought I had gone crazy.

"About midnight I went softly through the hall to my father's sick-room and heard some one laugh. 'That is my mother's voice,' I said. 'God has heard my prayer and made my father better, or mother would not be laughing.' And so it proved.

An Exemplary Life.  
At the age of 19 Tel Sone was married to one of the officers of the court, but he became dissipated, and with a little daughter she returned to the home of her father. Here she established a free school for the poor and taught in it for three years, meanwhile pursuing the study of the law. Having fitted herself for the profession, she moved to Tokyo and there entered upon its practice, which she continued for 12 years. It was a period when many things new to the country—the telegraph, steam engines, railway cars, electricity and photography—were being introduced into Japan, but there was nothing more wonderful or strange than the presence of this woman lawyer in the courts.

During much of this time she was brought in close contact with the poor, especially the unfortunate of her own sex, and she determined to visit America and learn the customs of a people among whom woman stands on a level with man in order that, returning to Japan, she might be the means of elevating and educating the women of her own people. Reaching San Francisco in January, 1886, her first experience was the failure of the Bank of Japan, in which all of her money was deposited; but, philosopherlike, she accepted the loss as a dispensation of providence and an indication that she must gain her experience in America by hard work. Not knowing a word of the English language, her situation was a difficult one, but she bravely met it by undertaking housework on a California farm. Of

cooking she knew nothing. Baking powder was a mystery and an American bake over an unknown device. In ten days, however, under the kind tuition of her mistress, her biscuits were no longer burned to cinders, and she began to be useful. She studied English until long after midnight, and in a few months surprised her friends with a translation of the third and fourth readers.

Wishing to know how to make American dresses, Tel Sone next went to live with a dressmaker, and here her brightness as well as purpose in life quickly secured many friends. In passing through this educational experience she lived in no less than 16 homes, in each adding to the sum of her useful knowledge. Finally she entered a young ladies' classical school, embraced Christianity, was baptized and became a member of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal church, although at first it was far from the purpose of Tel Sone to adopt the religion of this country. She was also an active coworker in the Woman's Christian Temperance union of San Francisco. More cultivated and experienced than many Americans, possessed of executive abilities of a high order and withal a tireless worker, Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Somerset have long recognized her worth as a coadjutor, and thousands of our sex in the United States and England are watching earnestly the results of her endeavors in Japan.

MRS. ARTHUR ODELL.

## A FAMOUS PLAINSMAN.

For Thirty Years He Has Been Scout, Hunter and Indian Trader.

(Special Correspondence.)

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 4.—Among the noted characters of the frontier whose names will be always connected with the development of the west is William Matthewson of this city, who since 1855 has been prominent in connection with the wrestling from the red man of the fertile acres which are becoming so important a part of Uncle Sam's great empire.

In 1860, during the great suffering in the west because of drought, he formed companies to go out and shoot buffaloes that then roamed in great herds over the prairies. So proficient did he become that he was called Buffalo Bill by the settlers and was the original of that picturesque title. He was a man of peace, not of dime novel recklessness, and for many years he was a trusted government agent in negotiation of treaties with the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Arapahoe Indians. He concluded a treaty with all these tribes in 1865 that has never been broken, and so thoroughly did he win their confidence that he was allowed ever after to come and go and to trade at will within the reservations of these tribes.

In 1865 he pre-empted a quarter section of land on the site of the present city of Wichita. His log house yet stands and attracts much attention. It is on the banks of a little stream named Chisholm creek for the eccentric cattle trader, John Chisholm, who in 1868 rode ahead of his herd up through the Indian Territory and broke out the first



WILLIAM MATTHEWSON.

cattle trail from the Texas ranch lands to the northern feeding and shipping stations.

Mr. Matthewson had many desperate encounters with the Indians in those days, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, and when he united himself to any of the numerous emigrant trains that were wending their way over the tortuous Santa Fe trail it was always with the result that they were guided across the plains in safety.

Once he and five of his men were attacked by 600 Indians at his ranch near this place. Through effective barricading the redskins were held at bay for three days and were finally repulsed, upon which the Indians attacked a large wagon train. Here 300 men, women and children were in peril, and the party with difficulty held back the ferocious enemy. When they were about to be overcome, Matthewson, the scout, like another Sheridan, came galloping through the Indians' lines and into the settlers' midst. He was hailed with cheers, and a new courage seemed to animate the besieged because of his appearance.

The Indians were finally compelled to withdraw, and victory came with the approach of night to the wearied immigrants. The Indians left them, and the train camped in safety for some days to recuperate its strength. As a testimonial of his services on this occasion Mr. Matthewson was presented with a magnificent pair of pistols, with silver mounted ivory handles, made more costly by gold trimmings. He has cherished them among his many interesting souvenirs of frontier life.

Mr. Matthewson is now 63 years old, a courteous and kindly gentleman, with large investments in New Mexico and Kansas. He has little liking for notoriety, though he is not reticent regarding his many famous exploits. Early frontier history would lack a considerable portion of its most striking features were the record of his work stricken from it.

C. M. HARGER.

## THIS WAS A GREAT WEEK AT OUR STORE

When we told you that we are the exclusive agents for the

## Celebrated Kast Iron Suits

(For Boys from 5 to 15 years.)

Suits consisting of Coat, two pair of Trousers and a Cap, made of strictly all wool, best wearing Cassimere, didn't you find it so? When we told you we sell the best

## Camel's Hair Underwear

Usually considered cheap at \$3.00 per suit, for \$1.50, per suit, didn't you find it so? When we offer you an all wool

## Black Cheviot Suit for \$10

Which all the world find cheap at \$15.00, Don't you always find it so?

We might continue at this rate indefinitely had we the space to do so, nor do we consider it necessary.

You Must Come and See for Yourself.



We are Ready to Suit You with All the

## New Styles

AT A LOW FIGURE.

Mme. Marmont, CALL AND SEE OUR LINE OF TRIMMED HATS. 701 Kansas Av.

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Wellington foundry and stove works are to be removed to Wichita.

Miss Gift of Smith Center would no doubt prove a boon to some young man who is diffident.

A South Haven young man undertook to conquer his teacher. He is expected to be about in a few days.

The Minneapolis Messenger through a typographical error no doubt, speaks of the Priests of Palace parade.

Some people down in Osage county gave a surprise party on Miss Turvey and of course left everything very topsy.

Smith Center has an apple man named Strong and a strong man named Apple. Mr. Applebaugh lives over at Culver.

At a spelling contest in Minneapolis, the first prize was a bushel of potatoes, and the second a fine blooded chicken.

When they talked about pitting potatoes at Belltown a girl from the city said: "Why, I didn't know they had seeds in them."

Oxford people have a good deal of amusement watching the boomers pass through, but just wait till the boomers strike town.

The season down about Wellington has just advanced far enough for the Sunday schools to give harvest home entertainments.

Hog cholera is prevalent in the southern part of Osage county. At the present prices hog cholera is more to be dreaded than smallpox.

In the Scranton schools the smartest five children in each grade got their names in the paper. When they get older the smartest ones will be those who keep their names out of the paper.

The editor of the Scranton Gazette expresses his thanks to a cat that catches the mice that eat the paste that draws the lines that bite the editor's features.

A centipede was captured in Wellington the other day and is being preserved in alcohol. It will need 100 legs now. Alcohol generally makes two seem greatly insufficient.

A race horse which has been on the turf till recently, was purchased at Cawker City the other day for one dollar. It is unnecessary to say that it was the man who campaigned him who sold him.

Wm. Bunt, an old man of some 93 summers and winters, who lives in Gaylord, had some little misunderstanding with his daughter-in-law, grabbed her hand and bit her until the blood run, says the Herald.

## SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner Polk and Huntoon streets. Rev. E. M. Wright of Washington, Ind., will preach.

St. John's A. M. E. corner Seventh and Topeka avenues. J. C. Owens pastor. General class meeting, 11 a. m.; preaching by pastor, 7:30 p. m.

Oakland M. E. church, C. R. Alderson, pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m.; psalms, 3:12; preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Mark, 3:35.

Walnut Grove M. E. church, E. R. Thorburn, pastor. Regular preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church. Regular services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by Rev. J. E. Adams.

Grace Cathedral, Episcopal, corner Polk and Eighth streets. Very Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, dean. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; subject, "This Do;" service and sermon, 4:30 p. m.

Good Shepherd (Episcopal), North Topeka. Rev. Guy A. Miner. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

St. Simon's Colored Episcopal church, 945 a. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Guy W. Miner. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

Church of Christ (Scientist), 210 West Sixth street. Willis P. Groom pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m.; subject, "The Spirit and Ecstasy;" communion services following the sermon in which all are invited to participate.

First Christian Church—Special platform meeting 11 a. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m. W. Chennault of Ft. Scott, president of the state board of missions, will take part in the morning services.

German Methodist Church—Corner of west Fifth and Tyler streets. Rev. A. Lemkau pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Highland Park M. E. Church—Rev. George S. Deaton, pastor. Regular services 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

United Presbyterian—Corner of Eighth and Topeka avenues. Rev. M. F. Acklira-han pastor. Preaching tomorrow at 11 o'clock on "Consecration." Evening services begin again at 7:30, the first of a series on Bible stories. Topic: "Who Touched Me?" Communion October 14. Services all next week.

Madison Street Baptist Church—W. E. Fife, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Lord's supper after preaching.

Brethren (Dunkard) Church, Oakland—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. tomorrow by Elder Vaniman.

Spiritualism—Lincoln Post hall, East Sixth street; lyceum at 10 a. m.; mediums' meeting 11 a. m.; lecture at 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, G. W. Searing. Subject: "The Dignity and Influence of Spiritualism."

United Brethren Church—Services are held in Ladies' Library hall on Kansas avenue at 11 a. m. Talks to the children 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, E. C. Coblenz.

North Topeka Christian Church—Corner of Grant and Central avenues. Morning services at 11 o'clock. Rev. Benjamin Q. Smith will preach the dedicatory sermon at 3 p. m. Evangelist V. J. Rose will preach at 7:30 p. m. tonight and each evening during the week.

First Unitarian society, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Topeka avenue—Preaching 11 a. m. by Rev. A. Wyman; subject, "A Plain Talk to Unity People."

North Topeka Baptist church, corner Laurent and Harrison streets. Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Proving God." In the evening the third sermon on "Self" will be given, subject, "Self Culture."

Second Adventists meet at the residence of Mrs. Welty, northwest corner of Washburn avenue and Twelfth street at 2 p. m. Bible study and Sunday school, subject, "Jesus at Nazareth."

English Lutheran